NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULLTON AND MASSAU STS. TERMS, craft in advance. Honey sent by must will be at the tak of the sender. Postage stamps not received as subscription

THE DAILY HERALD, too cents per copy. If per annulu.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Sistanday, at six cents per
sory, or Diper annulus; the European Ellion 54 per annulus, to
sory part of Great Britain, or To to any just of the Continent, both
to include postage.
THE FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per

sopy, or \$\) per annual.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
yoluntary conrector of the world; if used, will be
Gerrally point for. \$\) per current forms world; if used, will be
Gerrally point for. \$\) per current Correspondency are
Panticularly Requested to Seal all Letters and Pack-GES SENT US.

NO NOTICE takes of anonymous correspondence. We do not

ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements in-peried in the Weekly Henald, Family Henald, and in the serted in the WEELS described in the Weeks of California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-ADRIENNE LECOU NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE POPE OF ROME.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - NEW YORK AND BROOKEN - ROSE OF SHARON - WOMAN'S LOVE. WALLACK'S THRATRE, Broadway-Marriage a Lor-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway .- OUR

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-Britiopias Songs, Dances, &c. -IN and Out of Place. MECHANIC'S HALL, 42 Broadway. -- BRYANTS' MINETERES -- NEGRO SONGS AND BURLESQUES -- SEIZE OF LUCK NOW.

CAMPBELL, MINSTRELS, 446 Brondway.—Ethiopian Characteristics, Songs, &c.—Knight of the Razor. PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenus Fleetant Equastrian and Gynnastic Entretainments.

New York, Friday, October 29, 1858.

The News.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at this port yes erday from Aspinwall, with the semi-monthly Pa ric mails, containing news from California, Oregon nd Washington Territories, Fraser river, the Sand wich Islands, Japan, Central America, and the South Pacific republics. Copious details are given in this morning's HERALD.

The news from California is unimportant. The intelligence of the successful laving of the Atlantic cable occasioned great rejoicing throughout the State. The Humboldt telegraph had been completed from Placerville to the first summit of the Sierra Nevada. Senator Broderick left on the 4th inst. for Washington, by the overland mail route. The official vote of the State shows a democratic majority of 8,400. Trade was considered good at San Francisco, and business transactions were unusually active. The St. Louis brought nearly a millien and a half in specie on freight.

The intelligence from Oregon embraces the de tails of the battle between the troops under Col. Wright and the Indians, a brief account of which, received by the overland mail, has heretofore been published.

The accounts from Fraser river, as regards mining operations, are very conflicting. It is certain, however, that large numbers of miners and others who had emigrated to the new gold fields were returning to San Francisco.

Our advices from Central America are interest The news is dated at Guatemala on the 24th and San Salvador on the 27th of September. The government of Nicaragua was still engaged in the preparation of the project of a federal union of the different States. In Costa Rica the President had approved the contract with the Messrs. Cauty for the steam navigation of the rivers Sarapiqui and San Carlos, adding an article conced ing a monthly subsidy of one hundred and fifty dollars for carrying the mails to and from San Juan del Norte. Cholera was rife in Guatemala. Hon. B D. Clarke, United States Minister, had returned from Honduras to Guatemala. He was most favorably received in the former State. Trade was, generally speaking, dull in the republics, but the people were quiet. The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company have received letters from their agent, Col. O. W. Childs, dated at San Juan de Norte the 15th inst., confirming the safe arrival there of the lake steamer Cass-Yrisarri in good con dition, and the arrival of the steamer Catherine Maria in good order. The Laura Frances was ex pected to arrive soon, as she was to leave Ker West on the 8th of October inst. The Cass-Yrisarri had cone up the San Juan river. The land portion of the transit route was in perfect order, Mr. Fitzgerald, the agent of the company, being ready with six hundred mules and the requisite carriages.

Our Panama files report the settlement of all the government difficulties lately existing between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, but the papers do not state the date of their news nor-tell from what source they received it.

From the South Pacific our advices are dated at Valpuraiso on the 16th and Calao on the 27th of September. A revolutionary effort in Bolivia made in favor of General Belzu, was attended with fatal consequences, and had nearly resulted in the death of President Linares. During an alarm purposely given by the revolutionists, President Linares presented himself to the disturbed populace, when the traitors against the recognized government fired at him, killing a general officer, with a citizen friend who stood by his side. The leaders of the insurrection were arrested, tried, found guilty and afterwards shot, so that tranquillity was restored. In Peru the people feared the consequences of a war with Ecuador, which was likely to take place, and dreaded at the same time a revolution in favor of General Echenique, who, at the date of the last report, was said to be in Bolivia or Chile. The Chilean Congress had been prorogued, after approving laws relative to the government patronage of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad and the mint alloy of Chilean silver coin. Hon. Philo White had retired from the position of United States Minister to Ecuador. The republic of Ecuador was preparing for war with Peru.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is deted at Honolulu on the 16th of September. The treaty between the Hawaiian government and France, that has so long been under discussion, had been approved and ratified by the former. The Commercial Advertiser, the American organ at Hono lulu, says the treaty is universally condemned by the people, who consider it as unjust to the weaker nation. The revenue of the King would be reduced about \$40,000 per annum by the measure. Eighteen whaling ships had arrived at the different ports of the islands since the 27th of July, bringing an aggregate of 11,905 barrels of oil. The intelligence from the whaling fleet in the Arctic Ocean is rather discouraging. The British Consul General had left Honolulu for Valuaraiso to recruit hibealth. The American whaler America, Capt. Bryant, reported being boarded by an officer from a Russian steamer in Bhering's Strait, close in with the land. The Russians professed merely to be desirous of knowing the name of the whaler and the amount of oil on board. Another ship is reported to have been similarly visited.

Capt. Knowles, lately in command of the American ship Wild Wave, who arrived here yesterday in the St. Louis, furnishes a most interesting account of the loss of his vessel on the island of Onco, which is situate to the northwest of Pitcairn's Island when on a voyage from San Francisco to Valpa raiso. On reaching Piteairn's Island from Oneo Captain Knowles found it uninhabited, as the people of the colony had left for Norfolk island. The aptain describes his sufferings and experience in a very clear style.

Our correspondent at Bridgetown, Barbadoes,

writing on the 10th inst., savs:-The House of Assembly is to meet on the 18th, and a stormy session is to be looked for, as the Governor and the planters are utterly at variance with each other. A large party of emigrants has left this place for St. Vincent, and another party has gone to Monsterrat with the design of cultivating the sweet potato there. This island is healthy. Rain has commenced falling copiously, but too late to renovate the crops. Eight cargoes of salt fish have arrived within the last six days, containing 12,751 quintals, one-half of which was shipped to the surrounding islands.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d instant. The sloop-of-war Plymouth was in port waiting the arrival of Minister Forsyth, who was daily expected. A Senor D. Faustino Snarez had been arrested on his arrival in the steamer Mexico from Havana, with a number of letters on his person addressed to the Zuloaguista General Cobas, and to a number of priests, &c., recommending him as an adventurous Spanish soldier, worthy of their patronage in the struggle against the constitutionalists. A Senor Ramon Pellon, of Vera Cruz, to whom some of the etters were addressed, was discovered by them to be of the wrong stripe, and is held up by the Progreso n no flattering light. A decree of the constitutional government, proroguing to the end of the year the permission to introduce foreign soap, rice, lard and corn, under the decree of the 5th of April last, had been published.

We have received a copy of a long letter from President Benson, of Liberia, to the Secretary of he New York State Colonization Society, in regard to the charges made by Capt. Simon, of the French bark Regina Celi, of connivance on the part of the Liberian government in the new French slave trade. We are compelled to omit the letter to-day because of the great press of news upon our columns. President Benson pronounces as false the assertions that either he or the government of Liberia had any complicity with, or consented to, the illegal operations of Capt. Simon. that the government received \$1,564 as passport money, and that some of the emigrants were Americo-Liberians, He states that Capt. Simon paid only the usual tonnage duty on his vessel and import duties on the goods to be landed, amounting in all to \$369; that no passport money was received, and that Capt. Simon was allowed to go to the coast to seek emigrants only on the explicit understanding that he would return to Monrovia to have them examined and to clear. President Benson's letter is very clear and direct in its statements, and he promises to publish, at an early day, the full documentary evidence, which will completely exculpate the Liberian authorities from the charges of Cant. Simon.

The largest public meeting that has marked the history of the present political campaign was that which was held last evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of responding to the re-nomination of Horace F. Clark as representative to Congress from the Eighth Congressional district. The hall was crowded to its atmost capacity. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Daniel Lord. Speeches were made by him, by David D. Field, Richard Busteed, Wm. M. Evarts. John W. Forney, James Brooks and John McKeon A procession was afterwards formed and marched to the Everett House, where Mr. Clark was serenaded. He made a speech in acknowledgment of the compliment. See our report.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but

transacted no business of general interest. The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening. A petition of Jules Viennott for the privilege of erecting public urinals in several of the tho roughfares of the city, at his own expense, was re ferred to the Committee on Aris and Sciences. In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, the Street Commissioner has advertised for the best plan of erecting such buildings, and as the principal streets of all the large European cities are furnished with them, it is to be hoped that the Common Council will avail themselves of Mr. Viennott's proposal. A large number of resolutions and reorts of a routine character were laid over. The loard concurred with the Aldermen in appointing spectors for the various election districts.

John McClave, a contractor, who was jointly indicted with Charles Devlin. Turner and others for alleged conspiracy and misdemeanor, appeared before Recorder Barnard yesterday, and gave ball or his appearance at the November term of the General Sessions. Daniel McElhiny became his arety in the sum of \$2,500 on each indictment.

Additional particulars relative to the Gouldy agedy are given in another column. Up to a late our last night Mr. Gouldy, Senior, and the other wounded persons, were still alive, but Mr. Gouldy not expected to survive till morning. The body of Frank Gouldy was privately interred yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery.

The investigation of the charge preferred against

Willis, proprietor of the alleged gambling house 581 Breadway, was continued before Justice Con nolly yesterday. The complainant, Catharine Mulhearn, was further cross-examined. Clark, the olored waiter, also gave his testimony. A report I the proceedings is given in another column.

The proceedings at the National Horse Fair yes terday were a glorious termination to a successful undertaking. Everything went on harmoniously. and gave universal satisfaction to the immense crowd of spectators on the grounds, who all de parted from the gay and animating scene gratified at having witnessed one of the most spirited and imposing exhibitions ever given in this country.

A match race between the stallions Ethan Aller and George M. Patchen, for \$2,000, came off on the bion course yesterday. The Patchen horse was distanced on the first heat, in 2:28-the quickest tallion time on record.

An interesting account of the ball and banquet given at Niblo's last night in behalf of the Jews' Hospital is given elsewhere in to-day's paper.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday in relation to the widening and extension of Worth street, but as no parties interested in the matter appeared before them, they adjourned sine die.

The Senatorial Sanitary Committee continue hold daily meetings in reference to the causes of our great city mortality. The evidence during the past two days, however, has been little more than repetition of the medical views put forward by the loctors who were first called upon for their testi-

The Excise Commissioners had no quorum yester

lay, but they will meet this afternoon. The United States propeller Westernport, Capt. homas T. Hunter, of the Paraguay expedition, left the Navy Yard about three o'clock yesterday after noon, and having steamed below the Narrows, placed her broadside towards Sandy Hook, and fired ten or twelve shells at various angles of elevation, from the highest to the level ricochet, which skimmed he surface of the water to a great distance; others of the shell exploded in the air about two miles distant, and made the water foam with the fragmants. A number of officers and their ladies ac companied the Captain, who entertained them with a hountiful collation. The experiment gave the of ficers and crew perfect confidence in the ability of the Westernport to bear the shock of her ten inch guns, and when a few alterations shall be made in some of her journals and the line of her shaft, she will be ready for any service the government may

The receipts of beef cattle at the various yards during the past week reached 3,036, a decrease of 757 head as compared with the week previous The offerings were generally of good quality, and prices advanced about je. per pound, the range be ng 6c. a 9c., while very extra brought 16c. There no change of importance in cows and calves or veal calves. With decreased receipts and an active demand, sheep and lambs advanced 25c. a 37 c. per head. The quotations range from \$2 to \$5 50,

according to quality. Swize were in large supply, and the market was correspondingly depressed, without, however, any change in prices.

The Tammany General Committee met last night, and made their final arrangements for the election. A committee was appointed to remenstrate with the Police Commissioners on their recent appointment of Police Clerk. It seems that but thirty of the two hundred and fifty Police Clerks are democrats, and the General Committee very properly think this is not a fair apportionment. Mayor Tiemann is to be appealed to, to see if justice cannot be done.

The sales of cotton vesterday embraced about 3,500 cales, including 2,500 in transitu. The market was less buoyant, and closed rather heavy at about 12%c. a 12%c. for middling uplands. Common grades of flour were heavy and duil, while the medium and higher brands were firm and quite active, with a better demand from the home trade. The sales for the day footed up 17,000 barrels. Wheat of good qualities was firmer, with a speculative demand for Western red, which sold at \$1 10. Corn was firm and in fair demand. with sales of Western mixed at 66c. a 69c. Pork was irregular, but active, with sales of mess at \$17, and of prime, a part check on the day, at \$13 50 a \$14. Sugars were quite steady, with sales of about 1,000 and quiet. Freights were firm, while engagements were

The Revolutionary Abolition Doctrines of Seward-Necessity of Immediate Public Ac-

The atrocious abolition sentiments and doctrines uttered by W. H. Seward in his late cool and deliberate speech at Rochester, are so dangerous in their purposes and their tendencies to the peace of the Union, the supremacy of law, and the safety of society, that not a moment should be lost by the conservative people of this great State in the duty of silencing this reckless incendiary.

The main point of the revolutionary speech in juestion is as follows. Speaking of the collision between the free labor system of the North and the slave labor system of the South, Mr. Seward

Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict tetween opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, somer or later, become either entirely a starcholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral.

The appointed office, then, of the republican Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who

The appointed office, then, of the republican party, according to this pronunciamiento of its great oracle, is the extinguishment of slavery in the Southern States; and there is to be no abatement of this war against slavery, no compromises, no concessions for the sake of peace, so long as there shall remain a single slaveholding State in the Union.

Now, we hold that no intelligent man conversant with the dangers, fears and temper of the South, will undertake to deny that should Seward, or any other Northern candidate occupying his platform, be elected to the Presidency in 1860, his success upon the programme here laid down will be the signal for the immediate secession of the Southern States from the Union. They will not remain a year under a government the whole power of which is to be devoted to the cause of abolitionism in the South, and the repetition, from Virginia to Texas, of the bloody and horrible scenes, of the servile revolt of St.

With one month to work upon, this incendiary manifesto of Seward could be made the instrument of his political death, in the defeat of our republican State ticket. As it is, our conservative agricultural, commercial, financial and manufacturing classes, of all parties, who beeve that our present federal Union is sable to their peace, prosperity and safety, should proceed at once to rebuke this insolent and reckless traitor, in public meetings, here and everywhere throughout the State, and in behalf of the Parker State ticket. When the success of Seward and his treasonable and bloody doctrines is involved in the success of Morgan, no party lines or affinities should deter our patriotic and Union loving people from their duty of defeating the man-Morgan, in order to prestrate and cast out his traitorous and dangerous master.

THE TAXPAYERS AND THE LEGISLATURE. -- AS the day of election draws near, the attention of the people of this city seems to be directed more especially to the contest in Congressional districts than to matters in which we all have a nearer interest. We refer particularly to the choice of the city members of the next Assembly. They are directly identified with our local affairs, and have a voice in the arrangement of the tax levy-a matter of eight or ten millions of dollars, which comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the metropolis. As the country members know but little of city affairs, and depend for information of them chiefly upon the city delegation, the latter have, or would if the delegation was good enough to inspire confidence, the whole matter of city taxation in their own hands. As a general rule, through the negligence of the respectable part of the community and the exertions of political bullies, the city delegation at Albany has been of the poorest stuff that can be imagined. We have sent men who had nothing at stake in the city-people without means or character, whose only idea in going to Albany has been to make as much money as possible for themselves, and pile up the taxes upon their constituents. This must be reformed altogether, and we call upon the taxpavers of each Assembly district to scrutinize carefully the names presented as candidates for the Legislature. It is not a party question, but one of lo cal and financial interest. It is in the power of the Legislature to arrest the flood of city expenditure by refusing to sanction extravagant items in the tax list, and we must have men at Albany who are directly interested in the work of retrenchment. Probably many of the Assembly candidates are not taxpayers. All such should be allowed to attend to their affairs at bome, and solid men who do pay taxes sent to Albany. It is an easy matter for every voter to find out for whom he is voting, and we repeat our call upon the taxpayers to select their Assemblymen from their own ranks.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—Several of the papers of the day have announced that Mr. James Gordon Bennett was a candidate for Congress in the Eighth district. There is evidently a mistake in this. We can't be a candidate. We pay our debts; we were never indicted as an Alderman for taking one hundred dollar bribes; we don't visit low grog shops, nor chew tobacco, nor drink bad whiskey, nor carry lobby fees of \$1,000 in our breeches pocket, as Greeley did for Matteson. We are, in a word, not qualified for a seat in

INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN .- An Ong the intelligence brought by the overland mail route from San Francisco, and telegrap ed to the Associated Press from St. Louis some days since, was notice of a new treaty having been made with Japan by our Consul ture, according to the terms of which a part of en ry has been declared open to our commerce in the Bay of Jeddo, and permission has been accorded to American travellers to visit all the ports of the empire. We have now the fuller details of this news, extracted from one of the San Francisco papers, by which we are also informed that the treaty is on its way to Washington, and that a Japanese Prince and fourteen attendants are about making a tour to this country and visiting our seat of government

Our impression is that the treaty news is actually no news at all. We published in the HE-RALD of the 17th of July last the text of a convention between the United States and the empire of Japan, for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within that empire, which convention was concluded and signed at Simoda on the 17th of June, 1857. We rather think that this is the identical treaty alluded to in the news from California, notwithstanding the fact that the journalists of San Francisco assume to be well posted upon Japanese and Chinese affairs. By the terms of this convention the port of Nangasaki was opened to American vessels, where they might repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions and other necessary articles, even coals; and it was also agreed that American citizens might reside permanently at Simoda and Hakodade, and that our government might appoint a Vice Consul to reside at the latter port.

This is doubtless the identical treaty of which we are now informed by telegraph, although it was officially proclaimed by the President, at Washington, on the 30th of June, 1858. So much for the accuracy of the San Francisco journals in regard to Japanese news.

This convention is, nevertheless, entitled to consideration in connection with the late treaties with China. Both combined are evidence of the great progress lately made in the work of breaking down the wall of Eastern exclusiveness, and opening up the populous and wealthy empires of China and Japan to the trade of the civilized world. With diplomatic and consular representatives from Europe and America in Pekin and Simoda, the barriers that still exist against the encroachments of "the outside barbarians" will gradually but surely crumble away; and not many years hence the cities of China and Japan and of the United States will be linked together in the bonds of a mutually advantageous com-

More Inductments Required,-if we are not mistaken the question of including some members of the Common Council in the batch of indictments recently found against certain officials of the Corporation was discussed in the Grand Jury room the other day. By all means let us have a few of the city fathers before the Court of Sessions. There are, no doubt facts enough to be had to base indictments upon, and it would be a wholesome lesson to our municipal legislators in future if a few of the present boards were made to pay the penalty of their misdeeds. The Grand Jury are still in session: let them finish the good work before they separate.

"No More Slave States."-This heretofore has been the war cry of the Seward black republicans; but now he has decreed that it shall be "no slave States." The war is to be transferred from Kansas to Virginia and South Carolina, with the inauguration of Seward as President; and the election of Morgan, it is supposed, will be equivalent to Seward's nomination. What say our fellow citizens of New York?

THE CLOVEN FOOT AT LAST .- Our great apostle of anti-slavery has at last disclosed his cloven foot. It is the abolition of slavery throughout the South, Union or disunion-peace or war. All who are ready for the transfer of the Staten Island troops to Mason & Dixon's line in 1860 will vote for Morgan. Seward is late in the field, but his impudent and bloody instructions may still be used against him.

THE NEW ISSUE. - The Kansas issue is pretty well used up; and so Master Seward has proclaimed from Rochester the abolition of slavery throughout the South. Seward, then, must b put down, or we must prepare for disunion and envil war. This is the new issue.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

Commodore Breese has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, vice Commodore Kearney. The latter, it is and, will be appointed President of the Light House It was understood that Commodore Shubrick would be remetated on his return from Paraguay, but certain considerations have induced the present appoint-

General Pack and a party of friends arrived this even ng, at the National Motel, as also Strakosch's opera troupe This opera compa- ny performa to night.

Information from Mexico states that the United States hip Plymouth, Captain Dahlgren, left Tampico on the 5th nstant, for Vern Cruz, to convey Mr. Forsyth home. Cap tain Dahlgren's conduct before Gen. Garza, in remonstrat ing against his tyranical acts, is highly spoken of, as is also int of Consul Chare. The Spaniards imprisoned by Garm had been cruelly treated; one was kept three days with. out nourishment.

affairs, and visits almost daily the State Department. He , in fact, thoroughly investigating our relations with Congress. I- is thought he will take strong American round with regard to affairs on this continent. It is seen rom the insolence of the weak Powers of Central Ame era and the conduct of England and France with respect to them, that a crists is rapidly culminating, and requires decisive action. It is hoped Congress will sustain the acministration in its efforts.

The War Department received to-day a despatch con arming the newspaper accounts of Major Van Dorn's en gagement with the Camanches. Fifty six warriors and women were killed in the conflict. Secretary Floyd will take measures immediately to increase the force in exas. It is not improbable that five or six hundred goors now at Governor's Island may be sent.

R. B. Jarvis has been appointed an Indian Agent, ar eaves Washington to day, to enter upon his duties in Utah

star will sail from Norfolk on Saturday for Paraguay. The Post Office Department has received notice that the teamer New York, carrying the mail, which was to sail rom Bremen on the 9th, was detained by an accident to

It is more than probable that when the Post Office for the city of New York shall be located, if it be on an un encumbered lot, it will be constructed of irue, on the mo aproved model.

The receipts into the Treasury from the city of New York, for the last three days, bave been near three huntred thousand dollars.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH The General Newson's Dec. 28, 1858.

The balance in the treasury on Monday was \$7,889,000; the receipts of the week were \$656,000; the drafts paid were \$1,442,000; the drafts issued \$1,728,000, and the reduction of the public debt \$1,071,000.

It is said that there is in course of preparation at the Fig. 6 Department a roply to an official despatch informaling our government of the purpose of Great Britain to 6 p-pross subdesterism in Central America. The estimates for next year's expenditures are not yet of impleted, and not until they are will it be decided what the accuracy are necessary for the incease of the revenue.

News frow Mexico.

The eleanship Mexico has arrived here, with Galveston dates to the 26th instant.

The United States sloop of war Plymouth was waiting off Vera Crez on the 22d inst. for Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, who was hourly expected.

Captain Datigren had visited General Garza at Tampico, and obtained froza him the promise of reparation for changes on Americans.

News from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28, 1858. The steamship Isabel, from Havana on the 25th inst. has arrived here. Sugars were firm. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was limited to 92,000 boxes. Molasses was dull and firm. Freights were very dull and decking Exchange was high and firm: sterling, 15 a 15% per con-premium, and on New York, at sixty days, 4a 43% per con-

The California and Salt Lake Matl.

The California and Salt Lake Mail.

Sr. Lous, Oct. 23, 1858.

The California and Salt Jake moil arrived at 8t. Joseph on the 23d inst. Eight passengers came from San Frascisco to Salt Take, among them Mr. Wallace, editor of the Alia California, en route to New Hampshire. Mr. Wallace speaks in high terms of the California and Salt Lake mail line. The weather was tine, the grass good and the Indians numerous. The citizens of Carson Valley were asking for a Territorial government. Colonel Andrews, of the Sixth infinity, with one thousand men and one hundred and fifty wagons, were met at Alkali Springs, en roule to Benicia. The mail left Salt Lake on the 2d inst. Everything was quiet and presperous among the Saints. The United States District Court was in session, Judge Sinclair presiding. The Grand Jury was composed of wagon masters and old monnaineers. Severe snow storms had occurred on the mountains, and several hundred animals had been lost.

Politics in Albany.

Albany, Oct. 28, 1858.

The prominent hard shell democrats, including Attorney General Tremain, General Ganesvoort, Rufus W. Peckhan, W. Wright, Col. Hamilton and others, are about to issue a letter calling for the most carnest support of the democrate ticket, and cautiening democratic papers that may have been purchased by the republicans.

The Americans held quite a large meeting last night, and endersed the nomination of John D. Livingston for Congress The party is, however, divided, many denying the power of the general committee to fill the vacancy, and declaring in favor of Mr. Reynolds. The Statesman does not hoist Mr. Livingston's name.

Illino's Politics.
Sr. Loris, Oct. 28, 1858.
Dr. Leroy denies, through the Chicago *Herald*, having withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Third district of Illino's.

The Vermont Legislature.

The Vermont Legislature.

Mostfreire, Vt. Oct. 28, 1858.

The Legislature, in joint assembly this afternoon, elected the following named gentlemen:—Judges of the Supreme and Creuit Courts—Isaac F. Redfleld, of Windsor, Chief ustice; Mio H. Bennett, of Burlington; Lake P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury; Asa O. Aldis, of St. Albans; John Pierpont, of Vergennes, and James Barrett, of Woodstock, Assistant Justices. Hon. Edward Everett is in town, and delivers his oration on Washington in this place this evening.

The Allegheny County (Pa.) Anti-Tax Case. Privatico, Oct. 28, 1858.

This morning, before the full bench of the Supreme Court, the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Thomas, versus the Commissioners of Allegheny county, was heard on an application for a mandamus to compet the respondents to levy a railread tax. George Harding, for the petitioner, opened the case, and suggested an amendment of the record by substituting the name of Zacohcus Patterson, the new Commissioner, for that of Zacohcus Patterson, the new Commissioner, for that of Zacoh Toner, whose term of office has expired, which was agreed to. The gentleman spoke for two hours in an able argument, which was responded to by Thomas Williams in behalf of the respondents, who, in opening his speech, referred to the record as effective. After some discussion it was agreed to waive the objection against the application on the grounds of informality. He spoke nearly three hours, and was listened to with much attention. Mr. Meredith will make the closing argument, Great interest is manifested in the case, and the court reem was crowded all day with spectators.

The Indian Empire Outward Bound. Halffax, Oct. 28, 1858. The steamship Indian Empire, Captain Courtenay, from New York, arrived at seven o'clock this evening, and will sail about noon to-morrow for Galway. She had terrific weather on the voyage from New York.

The United States Agricultural Fair.

The United States Agricultural Fair grounds were again largely attended to-day. Hon, Cateb Cushing made an able address, taking strong State rights grounds, and in favor of the constitutional annexation of Cuba and Mexico.

Marine Disaster-Vellow Fever at Savanuah. Captain Hayden, of the ship Gebhard, from New York, off Hatterns on Saturday, in a storm, saw a schooner capsized, bottem upwards, and thinks all on board of her perished. She was about 125 tons burden. Her hull was of a light lead color and her bottom green.

There was only one death from yellow fever in this city fo-day.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New Oursays, Oct. 28, 19 The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania. Hamasarad, Pa., Oct. 28, 1868.

The Governor liss appointed Thursday, Nov. 13, as a day for thanksgiving in this State.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts is appointed for Novem-

Flour Mill Burnt.

Manson, (Ind.) Oct. 28, 1858.

Mesars. Shrewsbury & Price's flouring mill, one of the largest in the country, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, with two thousand bushels of wheat. The loss is stated at \$50,000—insured for \$20,000.

Accident on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad.

Corning, (N. Y.) Oct. 23, 1858.

The night express weat, which left this place at 6.45 o'clock this morning, for Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, was thrown from the track between Conceaus and Springwater, http://www.mics.north.of.Corning Mr. O. Nurd, a drover; S. M. Reed, of Greene, Chenango county, and an infant, were killed, and one other person, whose name is unknown, is so severely injured that he cannot live. Fifteen others were somewhat injured.

Fire at Lowell, Mass.

Boeros, Oct. 25, 1868.
In Lowell last night a large wooden building, occupied by Norcross & Co. for a planing mill, and containing valuable machinery and a large quantity of lumber, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000, meetly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Pennsylvania 5's, 93; Reading Railroad, 263; bid; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 12;

Pennsylvania Railroad, 433;

New ORLEAM, Oct. 28, 1848.

Cotton advanced 1/c.: sales to day 9,000 bales, at 11/4/c. a 11/4/c. for middling. Sugar dull, and declined 1/c. Mess pork dull at \$17. Eastern hay \$19 per ton.

Moniz, Oct. 28, 1868.

Cotton—Prices stifler, but quotably unchanged: sales to day 2,500 bales.

Charleton, Oct. 27, 1868.

to-day 2,500 bales.

Chamberon, Oct. 27, 1858.

The receipt here to day of the Persaa's news caused a slight decline in cotton. Sales to-day about 3,000 bales, at 11½c, for good middling, and 11½c, for middling fair.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,200 bales. The sales of the week add up 12,000 bales. Prices have declined ½c, a ½c, since the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c, a 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c, a 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c, a 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c, a 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c, a 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c, a 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c, a 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling fair, 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling to middling fair, 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling to middling fair, 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling to middling fair, 11½c.

Philadelina to the publication of the Persaa's news. Good middling to middling to

Atlanty, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

Very little done in flour and wheat, market quiet: sales 1,300 bushels white Indiana, at \$1 12½. Corn slightly improved; Western mixed sold at 65½ cease aftest. More doing in barley, and receipt light; sales of Canada West at 96c, for a small parcel, and of Canada Lest at 96c, four rowed State was held at 86c, and a very superior sample of Canadalsigua as 96c; the sales aggregate 20,000 bushels. Shipments—21,000 bushels corn, 33,000 bushels barley, 48,000 bushels wheat.

Berralo, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

barley, 48,000 bushels wheat

Flour quiet; demand limited, and quotations steady:

sales 1,000 bbls, at \$4 37 \text{y} a \$4 62 \text{y} for good to choice

superfine, \$4 87 \text{y} a \$6 50 for the range of extra and
double extra Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Caradian.

Wheat—Market quiet: demand moderate: sales 20,000

bushels at \$3c. for Milwackie clob, \$1 for red Ohio, and

\$1 if for white Canadian. Corn in fair demand, and

market frum: sales 30,000 bushels at \$5c. a 60c. in part to

arrive, market closing firm. No sales of other grains.

Whiskey steady: sales 200 bbls, at 20c. Canal freights—

42c. on flour, 12c. on wheat, 11c. on corn, to New York.

Receipts by lake for list twenty-four hours—11,416 bbls.

flour, 1,55c bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, 904 bushels

onts, 486 hushels barley. Shipped by canal—8,377 bbls.

flour, 19,277 bushels wheat, 2,500 bushels corn, 904 bushels

6,000 bushels Chicago spring at 75c., but most calliers are

not willing to give over 70c. a 72c. Corn dull at 57c. a

foe. Barley nominally at 90c. Rye dull: sales 1,100

bushels Canadian at 90c. Outs quiet at 44c. a 45c. Canal

freights dull. Flour 32c., wheat 10c., corn 9\(\) yor. to New

York. No receipts by lake, owing to unfavorable winds.

Canal exports—3,700 bbls, flour, 4,500 bushels wheat,
9,200 bushels corn, 3,200 bushels barley.

Cincaso, Oct. 28, 1858.

Flour very dull. Wheat buoyant, and advanced 2c.

9,200 bushels corn, 3,200 bushels barley.

Cucaoo, Oct. 28, 1858.

Flour very dull. Wheat buoyant, and advanced 2c.

Cutton active, and advanced 1c. Cutt firm. Shipments to

Buffaio—15,000 bushels wheat, 18,000 bushels corn. Shipments to Oswego—1,800 bbis. flour. Recepts—1,400 bbis. flour, 14,500 bushels wheat, 15,000 bushels corn.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Popular Demonstration in Favor of liorace F. Clark—Speeches of Daniel Lord, David D. Field, Richard Bustood, William M. Evarts, John W. Forney, James Brooks, and John McKeon-Screnade to Mr. Clark Speech of Mr. Clark,

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was full to overflowing last night of the admirers, friends and supporters of the Hon. Horace F. Clark, convened to ratify his renomination as representative to Congress from the Eighth Congressional district. The meeting was called by posters and advertisements with large headings, such as "The people not machines," "Freedom of the representations of the representation of the representa State rights against federal patronage," &c. They called upon the people of the Eight's Congressional district in favor of encouraging a representative to do his duty in Washington independent of federal dictation, and to vote as his constinents wish and not as others dictate—the people in favor of making and keeping free the only popular branch of the federal government—the people who approve of the Hon. Horace F. Clark's course in Congress in favor of housest suffrage in Kansac and of self-government there—to need at the Cooper Institute on Thurschy evening, October 28, at half-past seven o'clock. The response to this call was made in the shape of the largest assemblage that had ever convened within the walls of the Cooper Institute. The meeting to ratify the republicar State nominations was not a circumstance to it. Every seat and standing spot of the immense hall was occupied by a most intelligent and respectable audience, and the platform was occupied by a crowd of politicisms and public free distinguished in existing and past parties:

STREET OF MR. DATHE TOND.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John T. Hoffman, who nonmated as chairman Mr. Daniel Lord.

The CHARRAN TEUTICAL IN SECTION OF MR. DATHE TOND.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John T. Hoffman, who nonmated as chairman Mr. Daniel Lord.

The CHARRAN TEUTICAL THE WASHINGTOND.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John T. Hoffman, who nonmated as chairman Mr. Daniel Lord.

The CHARRAN TEUTICAL THE WASHINGTOND.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John T. Hoffman, who normated as chairman Mr. Daniel Lord.

The CHARRAN TEUTICAL THE MR. DATHE OF THE ASHED THE MR. ASHED THE WASHINGTON OF MR. DATHE D. FIELDS. to vote as his constituents wish and not so others dic-

representative in Congress of any respectable constituneocy? The election would have to decide shat question.
He eulogized the public and private character of Mr.
Clark, and his remarks on that head were foundy
appinuded.

SPERCE OF MR. DAVID D. FIELD.
Mr. DAVID DEDIXY FIELD WAS then introduced to the
meeting. He said they were met to night, not as party
men, to promote party measures, but as chizzens, to defend
the legislative department of the government of the country from executive interference. The government had
arrived at that stage so long dreaded, when the independence of Congress was menaced by the President. To that
menace every principle of patriolism prompted them to
throw back a resolute defiance. (Applause.) Mr. Clark
had preferred his own convictions to the President's will,
and had performed his duty to the best of his abilities, and
he was, therefore, the subject of persecution by the Executive. It became the people to defend themselves and
those when they elected from the attacks of the Exective, regardless of the question on which they differed.
But Mr. Clark's course on the question for which he was
attacked by the President was sanctioned by the people.
Mr. Field procreded to speak of the frauds perpetrated in
the matter of the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Clark had
withstood the President, and for that reasen he had been
denounced. He had stood by the people, and for that reasen he must be defended. He must be and he would be
elected. (Loud applause.).

Music by the band, and loud calls for Forney,
The Chairman attack that Mr. Forney would soon have
the honor of addressing them. In the meantime he
would introduce the flon. Richard Bastect.

SPERCH OF MR. RICHARD.

Mr. BESTERD was heartly applanded as he came forward. He said:

Mr. Bester was a stage of the flow of the first
less of political opinions, although many persons professing
those opinions are here; it is not a democratic meeting,
although it see around me men of well known democratic
tendencies and character. I do n The Allegheny County (Pa.) Anti-Tan Case.

tion to do the bidding of their masters—it is because harin as threatened from such sources to the people's amoint-ed—it is because "none will serve us while there is a Court to serve, except those who are of a nice and jealous henor." The cause is worthy of the mon of the hight Congressional district, and your outspoken work to chight, reaching in his influences to receive the congression of district, and your outspoken work of right is superior to more party obligations. I support the claims of florace F. Clark to election for Congress upon two distinct grounds: he is honed, and that your leve of right is superior to more party obligations. I support the claims of florace F. Clark to election for capable. These are the tests by which I judge of his lithese. What man of any party, having any character for intelligence or virtue, will dare say that the track and cheat called "regular nominations" is superior to the questions of capacity and honesty? Regular nominations are those which reflect the wishes and will dar majority of the electors, and any other nomination receives its only sanction from the idea that the nomination is a fraud of the highest grade. A regular nomination receives its only sanction from the idea that the nomination so used the intelligence of the growing of the governed. If the exaction of might proceeds upon any other basis, it is degraded into the exactions of tyramy, and reastance to this is obedience to fleet. Is Mr. Clark capable? No one disputes this. That he is a man of great natural shifty. To his natural shifty to have a great natural shifty. To his natural shifty the superands the experience of manhood in its prime. Is Mr. Clark honest? Who maintains the contrary He he honest? Turn to the records of the Thirty-nith Congress, and let them speak. What say they? The Iroadect of the United States placed prominently before the country, as the per measure of his administration, the administration, and the experience of mistant admission as a State, with the constitution and honesty—f

was worthy of the man. It was in the language of a verse of the Universal Frayer—

What conscience dictates to be done
Or worns me not to do,
This teach me more than hell to shun.
That more than beaven pursue.

I support him to night because of his answer, and because of his act. I shall glory in his re-election accause? I love my country, and because her best interests require the presence of such men as Horace F. Clark in her national Legislature. (Applause.) I support him because he has been tried and not found wanting; because he has courage and virtue because he know the rights of freemen, and dare maintain them. And if this support is to bring upon me the wrath and try of party, if I can to be doomed to political death on this account, I accept the penalty, preferring freedom in exist to servitate at court. (Lond applause.) I leave you, gentlemen, in the full conviction that there are enough freemen in the Kighth Congressional district in favor or honest suffrage and of self-govern-